

# Mohave County Miner.

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## General Mining News

Utah miners say there is more profit in operating a silver lead mine now with silver at 63½ cents than when it was 90 cents an ounce. Improved and cheaper methods, economic processes, better facilities, improved machinery, utilization of all mine product, are among the stated causes.

Another carload of machinery and mill parts consigned to Samuel Huntington for the Phenix Gold Mining Company, has arrived over the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phenix railroad from Chicago. This shipment with two cars of cement, three of timber and three of steel plates for the cyanide tanks, make nine carloads which have already arrived at this point for the large plant under construction at the Phenix mine.—Republican.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: Seybold & Dicksted of Sheffield, England, the largest manufacturers of crucible steel in Great Britain, are preparing for the removal of their plant to the United States. An option has been taken on a site near Wheeling, W. Va., and it is proposed to erect thereon a modern plant costing about 3,000,000. About 3,500 men are to be employed. The object of the move is to get into the American market. The constantly increasing price of coal in England also is a prominent factor acting as an inducement to the move.

The following is a legal, though unique location notice posted on a claim in the Grand Encampment, Wyoming: "We found it and we claim it by the right of founding it. Its our'n. Its 750 feet in every direction except southwest and northeast, and there is 330 feet on each side of this writin'. Its called the Bay Horse, and we claim even the spurs, and we don't want nobody jumping on this Bay Horse—that's what these trees is around here for and we've got the same piece of rope that we had down in old Missouri."—Mining & Engineering Review.

At the foot of Main street, where the big gold saving dredge for the Advance Gold Dredging Company was constructed, work has commenced on a big machine for the California Development Company, the American organization in connection with and under the same management as the Imperial Land and Canal Company, which has its charter from the Mexican government. The dredger being built is of a variety little known here, which in the opinion of experts will prove admirably adapted for the work it is intended to be used for. By hydraulic pressure the earth proposed to be moved is loosened and a powerful suction apparatus raised it and through an immense rubber hose carries it to where ever it is desired to deposit it. The capacity of the machine is said to be 1,500 per hour. The dimensions of the barge are 6x125 feet, by four and one-half feet in depth. Mr. George Simmons, of Los Angeles, has charge of the construction of the dredger and a force of ten men are at work. With the assistance of this big dredge, in conjunction with the one now being operated, Mr. Chaffey, the manager of the Imperial Company, expects to be able to push the canal to an early completion.—Yuma Sun.

George Shaw of Santa Ana, Cal., says: The San Lucas canyon presents an appearance of the mining days of '49. The whole canyon is taken up by claims and a number of good mines are being worked. Camps and miners' lodges are scattered about over the claims, but none make as good a showing as the Three Nations, which is being worked by a gang of fifteen men. George Shaw, in company with five other young men from this city, has been working on this claim for its Santa Ana stockholder. They have sunk one shaft down to the bedrock and tunneled for a number of feet under the mountain. The boys have made good wages during their stay in spite of the lack of water, which is the only drawback to the place. Paying dirt is plentiful, but water without paying for it is very scarce and must be

hauled a long distance. As soon as circumstances will allow the boys will return to their work, and this time to work in earnest. They have negotiated for some mining machinery and expect to startle the camp on their return. There is a quartz claim being worked in the canyon by W. E. Johnson of Perris, which is expected to surprise the miners of this district. This claim is the best of its kind being worked in the canyon, although it is but partly developed, and as yet its real value is unknown. Many old miners have failed to give credit to the stories of the Mission Indians in regard to gold in large quantities to be found in our mountains, but from the way the San Lucas canyon is developing their stories may yet be proven true.

The hills south of Jerome literally swarm with miners, prospectors and others interested in mining. There is the greatest activity as far south as the Mingus company, which is employing twenty men. At the Burksbyre camp there are about fifteen men engaged in sinking a shaft, at the Cliff six men are working by hand. The Iron King has a full force driving a tunnel. The Copper Chief let go the most of their men, it is said, because of the incomplete condition of the plant to reduce their ore. Mine buildings at the Copper Chief are much more pretentious than those at any of the other camps; unlike other propositions in these hills its values are carried in what appears to be a fine sand and very soft rock. The treatment of this ore has been made a study by Mr. Henry who thinks he has passed the experimental stage so far as getting the best results by chemical treatment in his laboratory. Vats for treating the pulverized ores have been filed and treated by chemical agents and the tailing show that a very small fraction of one per cent of the values carried by the ore is allowed to escape. Now that there is no doubt of the success of this method, new vats will be put up and an increased force of men put to work.—Reporter.

A. W. McCune was in Butte this week on his return to Salt Lake City from his Watseka. In speaking of the property Mr. McCune said: "There is over 250,000 worth of fine ore now in sight in one chute alone, and if there is not a radical change in the character of the vein from what I now think it is there will be over \$3,000,000 worth of good ore in sight when we reach the 400-foot level. The Watseka mine has been worked off and on with greater or less regularity for the past thirty five years, and it has been a good paying mine, too, at times; but there has never been any attempt made to control the water. For that reason the mine has never been worked below the 100-foot level—it has been really surface mining. The problem we had at the start was to control the water, and this we have finally succeeded in doing after the expenditure of a large sum of money. At first the flow of water was 700 gallons per minute; now it is 400, and we have machinery in the mine sufficient to take care of four times that amount. We now have our shaft down to the 200-foot level and are turning out some ore that will run as high as 2,500 to the ton. We expect to be shipping a ton of this ore every day in a short time. In addition to this the 35-ton mill is in fine working order, ready for the low grade ore, of which there is an inexhaustible supply. There are now about seventy men at work at the mine and more will be put on in a few days. I am confident that the Watseka is a great mine."—Western Mining World.

The story how Thomas Walsh became owner of the Camp Bird mine at Ouray, which is now held to be worth more than 15,000,000, is going the rounds of mining men in the city, says the Denver Republican. The famous mine, it is said, was sold to Mr. Walsh for 35,000, after he had made a cursory examination of the dump, from which he had made tests of a few specimens. Mr. Walsh had arrived at the conclusion that there was money to be made from the dumps in the Ouray district. He proposed to build a concentrating mill, and getting possession of the ma-

terial on the dumps of the big mines, work it over. One day in walking about over the country, accompanied by a man in his employ, he stopped to examine a few pieces of rock at a mine, and glancing up the mountain at the base of which the mine was situated, he saw another large dump. But the climb was a bad one, and feeling in no mood to undertake it, Mr. Walsh asked his man to go up and get a specimen of the rock. He carried a field glass, with which he made a measurement of the distance to the upper mine, then sighed wearily, saying: "Jim, go up and get some of that stuff; I'll wait for you," and with that he sat down and dozed for near two hours, when Jim returned. The specimens brought back looked promising, and Mr. Walsh carried them away and had an assay made. He has never told just what was the return, but a few nights afterward he made a trip to the dump himself, bringing back more of the rock. He began to inquire who were the owners, and finding them, made an offer for the mine, but this was refused. The owners then set a price, giving him an option on the property, which they would place in escrow in the Ouray bank, for 35,000. He was to pay 3,000 of the purchase price. But after the second assay Mr. Walsh hurried to the bank, where he gave a check for the full amount, 35,000, and received the deed to the Camp Bird mine.

A correspondent of the Los Angeles Mining Review, writing from Tucson says: Col. W. R. Wemple, of Tucson, who has charge of the Old Liberty mine, 40 miles south of Tucson, reports a recent strike at the 71 level which shows 600 ounces silver, 30 per cent lead, and 4 per cent copper. Col. Wemple says that he expects to clean up about 40,000 for his company out of this body of 40 feet of ore in sight. The mine changed hands a few months ago, Widow Clark disposing of her interest through Bent and Sampson. Ex-sheriff R. N. Leatherwood who has the Apache claim in the Old Hat district, Catalina mountains, reports that Geo. Metz, agent for Condon, New York, has located the hoisting plant on the Condon properties. There are twenty men working under Metz. Chas. E. Udall of this city, who has charge of the McGorris Copper Mining camp near Mammoth, on the San Pedro, says that the ores will show 20 per cent copper, and 50 ounces in silver. A recent shipment was made through C. R. Wores' sampler here to Silver City for treatment. The work is down 600 feet on one of the McGorris claims. Mr. Udall is employing twenty-five men. Water is being taken out of the Sierra Colorado, Arivaca district, with a view of opening the ground deeper. This is the old silver property once owned by Colt of firearms fame. Denver capital is invested in the property.

Preparations of very elaborate proportions are being made for the reopening of the Ray mines on or about the 15th of this month, which will give employment to over 175 men. The mill is a pronounced success and is handling over 150 tons of ore every twenty-four hours. Every ton of this ore, I am reliably informed, is good for 8½ in gold, besides an average of from 5 to 7 per cent copper. So it can readily be seen that the Ray Copper company have a big, fat thing of it, beyond preadventure. Mr. J. R. McLean, of the Kelvin and Agassiz copper companies, of Boston, Mass., has let contracts for extensive working, not only near Kelvin, but also at Dagger Well and other places on their valuable and extensive holdings. Tom Hall and Jim Shoemaker have the contracts, and have a force at work on the main tunnel nearly opposite the Ray Copper company's big mill. This tunnel will cut across from seven to ten large ledges and dykes showing up rich copper on the surface, and will penetrate vast bodies of sulphide ores, as seen now from the lower workings of years ago, when sulphide ores were not understood as at present. Mr. McLean has secured the best in the field with the greatest privileges in the way of river front, roads already made, complete drainage of tunnel, cutting under over 500 feet of rich

ores that can be stoped at a very trifling cost, also mill sites and on line of proposed railroad to Red Rock. This company is called the Kelvin Copper company, with headquarters at 92 State street, Boston, Mass., and they certainly have the finest showing I have seen in many years' experience in the mining camps of the west. The Agassiz company, of which Mr. McLean is the head representative, have big bodies of ore, river fronts and conditions generally about similar to the Kelvin company, and is composed of some of the most solid minded men of Boston and Maine, who will put everything through in fine shape. Tom Shoemaker, Tom Hall, Tim Donohue and Mr. Valjean have got a wonder in their Hidden Treasure mine, adjoining Mr. McLean's group. They have a tunnel in now 100 feet, crosscutting ledges of sulphide ores for the entire length; the body is over 600 feet wide; it averages 7 per cent copper so far, on the last ledges, with considerable silver and traces of gold. It is beyond all question another big ore body similar to the Bisbee, Ray and Clifton. It is undoubtedly the largest body yet struck in the field.—Jos. Malhotra in Florence Tribune.

"I have no hesitation in telling you," remarked ex Governor McIntosh, in the course of an interview, "that the Le Roi is the greatest gold mine in the world." Mind, I do not say the greatest gold mine in America, but the greatest gold mine in the world. And the genial governor strongly emphasized the last part of the statement. "There are," he continued, "2,000,000 tons of ore in sight in the Le Roi, and the ore will average 16½ per ton. Allow 88 per ton for the cost of production, and you still have 16,000,000 in dividends in sight in the Le Roi. And, mind, all this above the 900 level. There

is no telling what this great mine will do when depth is attained." The Le Roi can now ship 1,000 tons a day, and can earn in dividends 50 per cent of its capital of 1,000,000. The ore will average 2 per cent copper and 2 per cent copper should pay for the cost of production with copper at 16½ cents a pound. The gold is clear profit. The capacity of the Le Roi reduction works has been doubled so as to treat the entire Le Roi output, and also the output of Le Roi No. 2. But the reduction works must be increased still further to take the output of the Koot enay and the Great Western group. On the 700-foot level of the Le Roi is a shoot of ore 104 feet thick. This shoot of ore was discovered long after the London people brought it and it is the discovery of this immense shoot that made ex-Governor McIntosh emphatically proclaim the property as the greatest gold mine in the world. The Le Roi company owns 3,000 feet on the Le Roi lode, and the ore shoot already developed enable it to earn fully 500,000 a year in dividends. The smelter must be able of course to take the output in order to do this.—Western Mining World.

Supt. Joseph J. Peedy, of the Silver King mine, this county, is shipping this week ore that is estimated to run 28 per cent copper, 1,100 ounces silver and 208 gold per ton. The ore of the Silver King mine is now of uniform value. In character it is, on the surface, chloride; below the water level, gray copper. The vein matter is porphyry, and a cross-cut in the new workings, 200 feet in length, has not yet reached either wall. Mr. Pheby took hold of the King after it had long been closed down, and its present output illustrates what can be done by efficient and conservative management, with this property, even at the present low price of silver.—Florence Blade.

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